

The Committee on Credentials reported the following resolution and preamble:

"Whereas the committee having adopted a resolution that it would not proceed to the investigation of the claims of the contending delegates from the State of New York to a seat in this Convention, until the respective claimants would agree that they would abide the decision of the Convention, and support its nominees, whether the decision of the Convention should be in favor

upon the Canada frontier, in defence of his country." Mr. Hamlin contended that they were all

The report of the Committee also embraced the following replies of the two delegations to the

To the Committee on Credentials:

"The delegates of the Democracy of the State of New York to the Baltimore Convention, respectfully protest against the decision of this Committee; that, before entering upon the examination of the evidence as to their right to seats in the Convention, the delegates who have become members of that body, they shall place themselves at the disposal of the Convention, and to support its nominees. They would feel themselves unworthy to represent the Democracy of New York, if they could submit to a condition which would place them in the ranks of the representatives, and which would dishonor our State, by subjecting its delegates to a condition which the Convention expressly declined to impose upon the delegates of any other State in the Union, prior

"The delegates of the Democracy of New York must be admitted to the Baltimore Convention unconditionally, or not at all."

"C. C. CAMBERLEIGH."
"JARED WILSON."

Mr. Howard next read a communication from the delegates of the Syracuse Convention, as follows:

"At a meeting of the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention, known as the Syracuse Delegation, held at the Exchange Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, Monday morning, May 22, 1848, it being understood that the right of said delegation to seats in said Convention would be contested by conflicting claimants, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That said Baltimore Convention be respectfully requested to decide upon the right of said delegation to seats therein, and to cast the vote of said State in said Convention at the earliest practicable period after the assembling thereof.

submitting their claim to admission as the rightful delegation from the State of New York, and in declining to accept the same, acknowledge the authority of this Convention, to determine the sole question of admissibility; that, relying upon the justice of this Convention, it will cheerfully acquiesce in such decision as the Convention shall make, upon determining which delegation is entitled to said seats and votes; and that it will accept of such nominees as shall be presented by the Convention for the support of the Democratic party.²

Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, warmly protested against the course of the Committee. At the last

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from taking advantage at the expiration of that time, and the Convention, as prevailed upon another of her most distinguished sons—a man whose honor, upright character, and high standing in the community surpassed in this happy country of ours, [great applause], to leave the station of his choice, and to offer himself up as a willing sacrifice to the success of the cause. [Great applause.] I can only speak only what is known, by every man within hearing of my voice, that by that act he has rendered himself the most illustrious ornament of that Convention. [Long-continued applause.] And now, sir, the question comes up, whether we will receive him as a willing sacrifice, and holding an immense number of votes, are entitled to—what? To be heard—yes, to be heard, and to be heard in the most uniform of justice. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be recommended to the same Committee, with instructions to inquire into and report the facts."

Mr. Bayly defended the action of the Convention, and the proceedings, was interrupted by Mr. Forman, of Georgia, with the remark: "I am instructed by the Georgia delegation to say that we will not vote for a Willnot-Proviso man." [Applause, and cries of "Order!"]

Mr. Bayly closed his defence, when Mr. Forman called for his defence, and expressed the hope that the House would say, "Yes, Yes, Yes, No! Do not let us supply the gap." Mr. Forman. The gentleman from Alabama is fond of hearing himself make speeches, which I believe is not the proper order.

Cries of "Order!"

Mr. Hannegan asked what the previous question was.

He then stated that it would be upon the adoption of the report.

The question upon the demand for the previous question was then decided in the affirmative by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Yancey. I think I may freely say, in the language of that justice which I where, that I think I have never enjoyed a more interesting and cheering of the previous question. [Applause.] I think I can thank you in the name of the Democracy,

not care that you are willing to decide upon an *ex parte* statement. [Continued applause.] Far be it from me to sympathize with the principles of the Democratic party, but I am sure that each of us shall maintain the principles of justice as resolutely as in the case of any other set of men. [Applause.] I deny the right of any man to bring a test to the trial of the delegations from New York. With all due deference to that committee, I must say that they have transgressed their authority. It is the right of the people to elect gentlemen who suppose that committee has the right to impose a test on the case of the six or seven hundred delegates here assembled? If it admits the right of that body to the test of Democracy, then there is a species of Democracy of which I never heard in my youth. Had the committee, indeed, the right to impose a test, I would have said, "I am a Democrat, and I have no objection, unless they test me." You oppose no internal improvements by the General Government or applied any other test of principle, it would have been the same. I am a Democrat, and I am sure, that their test is an un-democratic test. [Loud applause.] No, sir, I can never accede to the imposition of such a test. To no foe of mine would I recommend it. If I have a fight with any one, let me hit it like Roderick Dhu—with every weapon cast aside which gives me an undue advantage. [Loud applause.] But I will not be so far from the truth as to say that the gentlemen from Georgia, desire to hear myself talk; although, if I speak more intelligently than usual, I should prefer listening to them. [Loud applause.] I am, which was not heard at the reporter's desk.

Mr. Yancy. If you gentlemen wish to address me, you can make it. For I am not the first man that has got out this way. *Cries of "Order!"*

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The Chair called both gentlemen to order, and then resumed the debate.

It is stated in some of the papers that the passages between Messrs. Forman and Yancy was very fierce, gave rise to much disorder, and caused the adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia, rejoiced that the wrong was not applied, but he justified the committee.

